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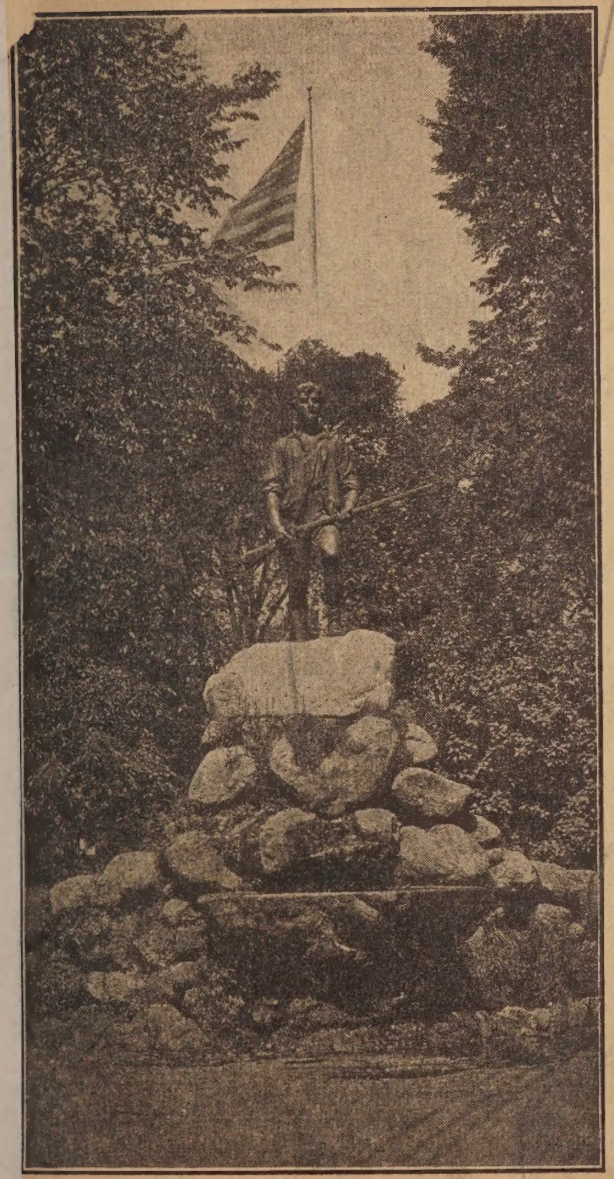

CAPTAIN PARKER MONUMENT, LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

Photographic Views

HISTORIC, LITERARY AND MILITARY

2359.153

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

OF

THE BATTLE OF APRIL 19, 1775

1775 - 1925

LEXINGTON EDITION

6643

LEXINGTON *and* CONCORD

An Illustrated Book of 70 Views

FROM ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS

2359.153

By

JOHN KENNEDY LACOCK

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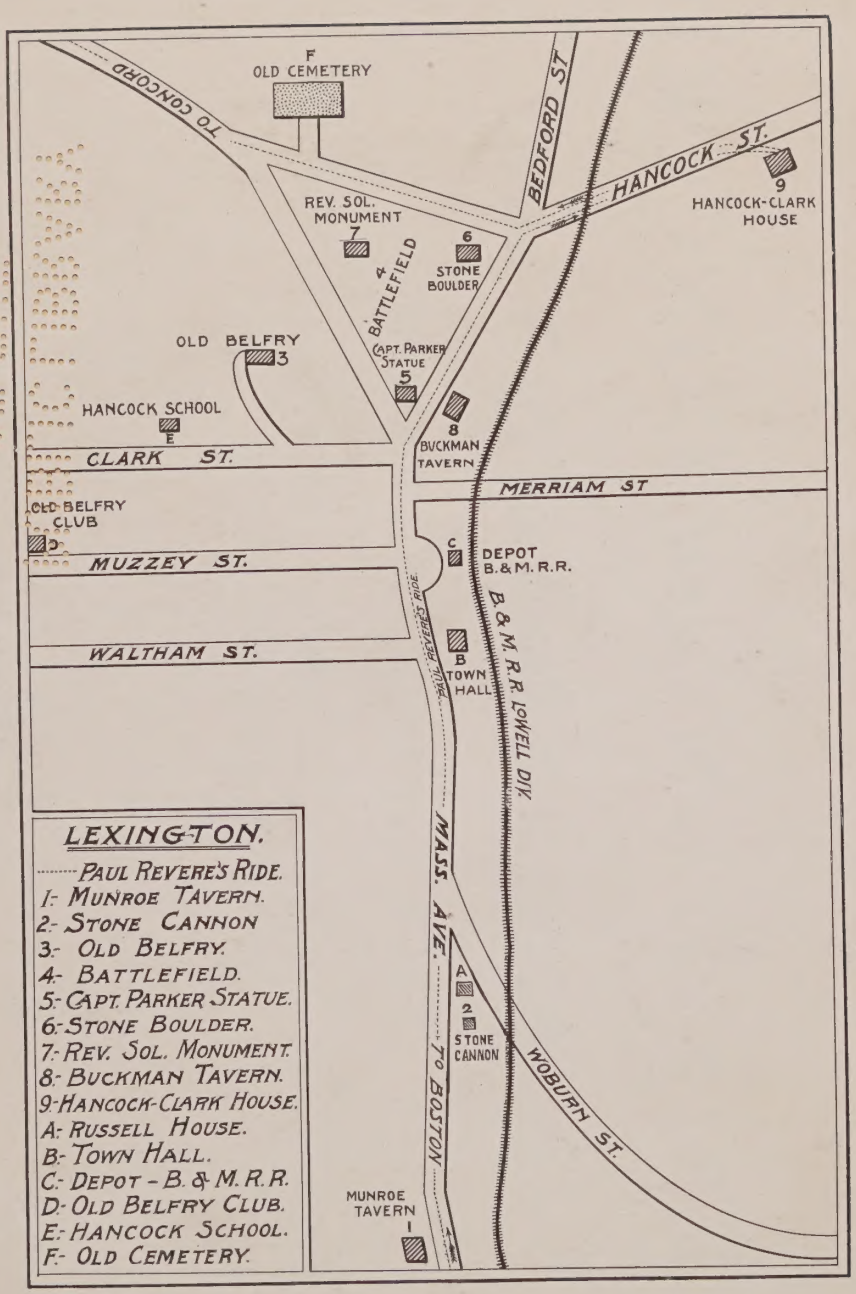


MAP OF LEXINGTON

Dotted line showing route of Paul Revere.

July 2, 1925

LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON AND THE BATTLE OF APRIL 19, 1775

LEXINGTON, situated about twelve miles northwest from Boston and six miles southeast of Concord, was the north precinct of Cambridge until 1713, when it was incorporated as a separate settlement. The town, always faithful in her patriotic devotion to the Republic, is famous for being the scene of the first organized resistance to British oppression, as well as the place where the first blood of the American Revolution was shed.

In the Revolutionary struggle the town was represented, it is said, in seventeen different campaigns. The War of the Rebellion and the Great World War brought out the patriotic spirit of the inhabitants. At no time has Lexington been found wanting in her faith in and devotion to the Republic.

The causes which led up to the Revolutionary War are well known to every American citizen. The spirit of liberty was early and effectually kindled in the hearts of the people in this locality. There was a strong feeling that the colonists should declare themselves entirely independent of the mother country.

General Thomas Gage commanded the British forces in America at that time. His forces in Boston numbered less than 4,000 men. Each side was preparing for the inevitable conflict. It became well known that the Provincials were collecting military stores and supplies at Concord. On the night of April 18th General Gage dispatched, under Lieutenant Colonel Francis Smith, 800 troops to destroy the military supplies at Concord.

Dr. Joseph Warren, John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere and many other patriotic citizens, including the ever-vigilant "Sons of Liberty," were watching every movement of the British. The time set for the departure

of the King's troops became known to the "Sons of Liberty." Dr. Warren had previously arranged that Captain John Pulling, Jr., should give the signal for the ride of Paul Revere and William Dawes to arouse the country by lanterns hung in the belfry of the Old North Church; one lantern if the British went by land, i.e., by Boston Neck through Roxbury, Brookline, Brighton and over what is now the Larz Anderson bridge into Harvard Square to Cambridge; two lanterns if they went by sea, i.e., if they crossed the Charles River in boats. They chose the latter course and crossed the Charles in East Cambridge to Lechmere's Point about opposite the Court House on Second Street.

Paul Revere left Charlestown about 11.00 P.M., and reached Lexington between 12.00 and 1.00. William Dawes, who set out first, took the land route and reached Lexington about a half hour later. They sounded the alarm all along the way. They awakened Hancock and Adams who were sleeping in the Hancock-Clark House. The old belfry, then situated on Lexington Green, sent forth its peals, and before daybreak 77 men had reported to Captain Parker. Revere, Dawes and Dr. Samuel Prescott set out for Concord. Revere and Dawes were captured by the British outposts in Lincoln, about two and a half miles beyond Lexington. Dr. Prescott made his escape and reached Concord. It was 3.00 A.M. when the bell was rung in Concord.

It was about 1.00 A.M. when Colonel Smith got his force of 800 men ferried across the Charles River and ready to start. Major John Pitcairn with six companies of light infantry, numbering about 400 men, led the advance and reached Lexington about 5.00 A.M. Captain Parker, whose entire force numbered 77 men, un-uniformed, drew up his company at the northerly end of the Common. As the red coats approached the Common, Captain Parker exclaimed, "Stand your ground! Don't fire unless fired upon. But if they mean to have a war, let it begin here!" Major Pitcairn rode up to within 100 feet of Captain Parker's first line and exclaimed, "Lay down your arms, you damned rebels, and disperse." Captain Parker, seeing the utter hopelessness of armed resistance, ordered his men to disperse and not to fire. He did not order them, however, to lay down their arms. Whereupon Major Pitcairn shouted, "Damn you, why don't you lay down your arms?" No heed being given to his order, he shouted to his men, "Fire, damn you, fire!" A skirmish of about one-half hour followed in which eight of Captain Parker's company were killed and nine wounded. The British then continued their march to Concord. (See Concord.)

OLD NORTH CHURCH, SALEM ST., BOSTON

Paul Revere's Ride

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend, "If the British march
By land or sea from the town tonight,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
Of the North Church tower as a signal light, —
One, if by land, and two, if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country folk to be up and to arm."
. . . . . .
And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height
A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!
He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns,
But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight
A second lamp in the belfry burns!

A hurry of hoofs in a village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,
And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a spark
Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet:
That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light,
The fate of a nation was riding that night;
And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight,
Kindled the land into flame with its heat.

He has left the village and mounted the steep,
And beneath him, tranquil and broad and deep,
Is the Mystic, meeting the ocean tides;
And under the alders, that skirt its edge,
Now soft on the sand, now loud on the ledge,
Is heard the tramp of his steed as he rides.

It was twelve by the village clock
When he crossed the bridge into Medford town.
He heard the crowing of the cock,
And the barking of the farmer's dog,
And felt the damp of the river fog,
That rises after the sun goes down.

It was one by the village clock,
When he galloped into Lexington.
He saw the gilded weathercock
Swim in the moonlight as he passed,
And the meeting-house windows, blank and bare,
Gaze at him with a spectral glare,
As if they already stood aghast
At the bloody work they would look upon.

It was two by the village clock,
When he came to the bridge in Concord town.
He heard the bleating of the flock,
And the twitter of birds among the trees,
And felt the breath of the morning breeze
Blowing over the meadows brown.
And one was safe and asleep in his bed
Who at the bridge would be first to fall,
Who that day would be lying dead,
Pierced by a British musket-ball.

You know the rest. In the books you have read,
How the British Regulars fired and fled,—
How the farmers gave them ball for ball,
From behind each fence and farm-yard wall,
Chasing the red-coats down the lane,
Then crossing the fields to emerge again
Under the trees at the turn of the road,
And only pausing to fire and load.

So through the night rode Paul Revere;
And so through the night went his cry of alarm
To every Middlesex village and farm,—
A cry of defiance and not of fear,
A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,
And a word that shall echo forevermore!
For, borne on the night-wind of the Past
Through all our history, to the last,
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

—*Longfellow.*

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE

"It was one by the village clock, when he galloped into Lexington." — *Longfellow.*

BAR ROOM, MUNROE TAVERN

Used as a hospital by Earl Percy, April 19, 1775.

MUNROE TAVERN, LEXINGTON

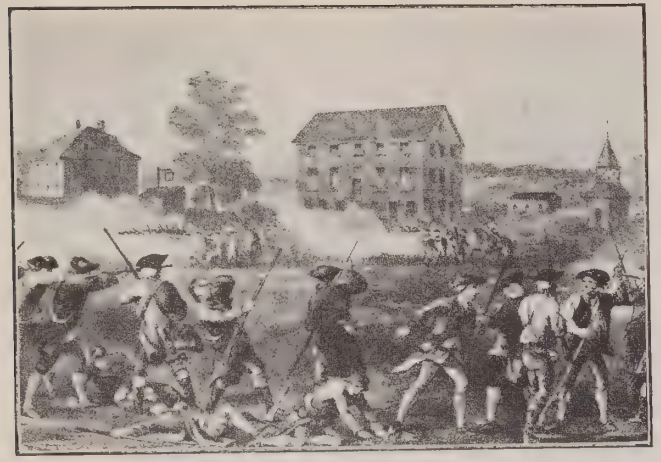
Built 1695. Earl Percy's headquarters, April 19, 1775.

STONE CANNON, LEXINGTON

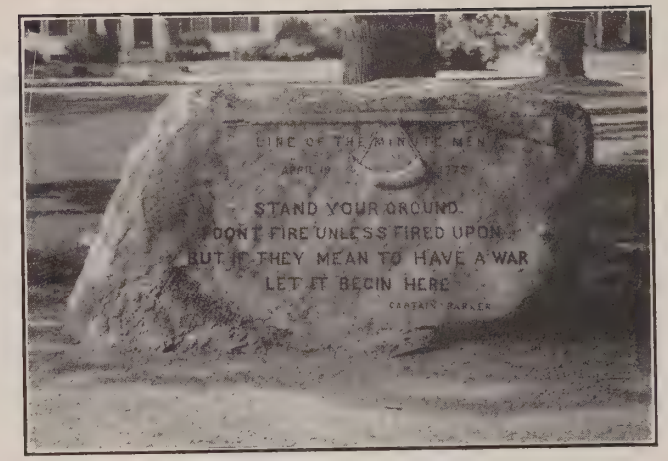
Marking the spot where Earl Percy came to the relief of his fleeing army.

CAPTAIN JOHN PARKER

Surmounting the "Hayes Memorial Fountain." Commander of the Minute-Men, at the battle on Lexington Green, April 19, 1775.



BATTLE OF LEXINGTON



THE STONE BOULDER

PULPIT ROCK

HARRINGTON HOUSE

BUCKMAN TAVERN, LEXINGTON

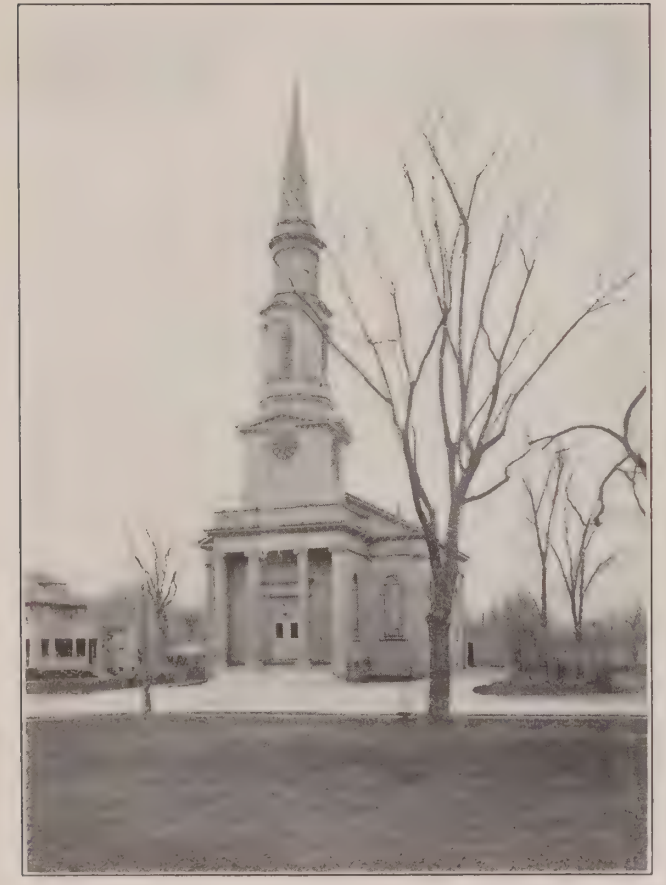
Built 1690. "It was the rallying place of the Minute-Men on the night of April 18, and on the morning of the encounter at the Common. It contains bullet holes made by the shots of the British soldiers, who were fired upon from the house."

OLD BELFRY, LEXINGTON

From this belfry was rung out the alarm on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, calling the "Minute-Men" to assemble on the Common.

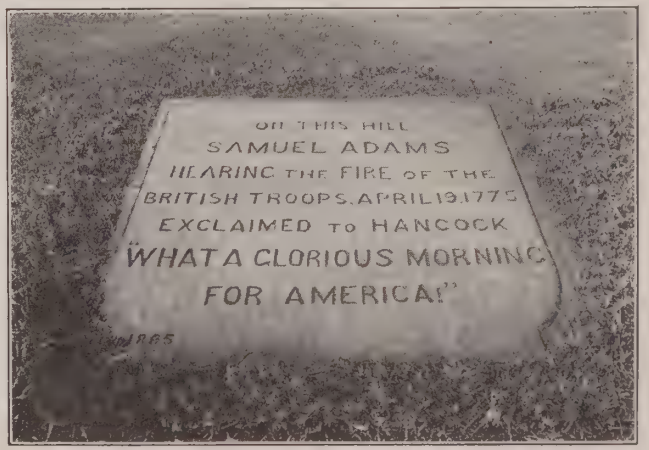
SOLDIER'S MONUMENT, LEXINGTON

The first monument of the Revolution, erected in America. The burial place of Captain Parker's men killed in the battle.

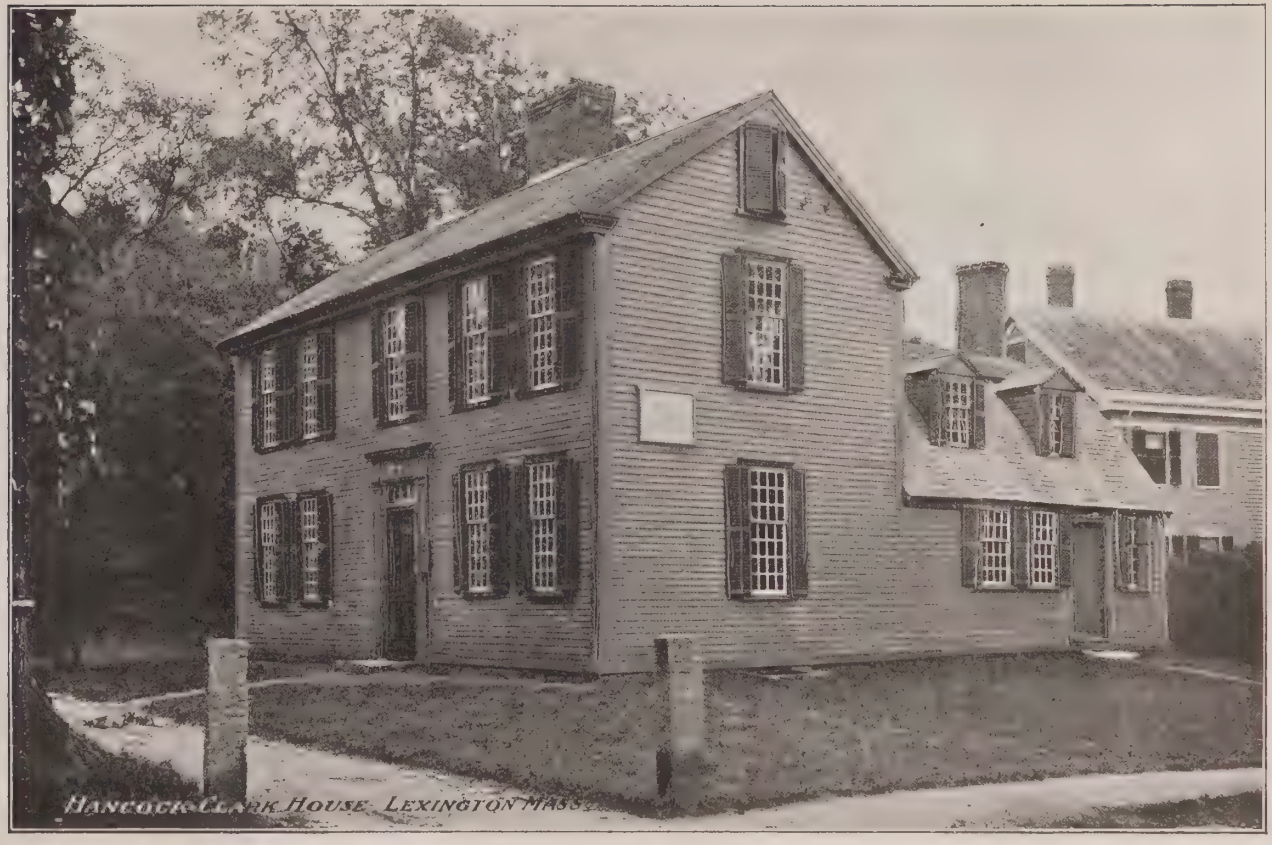


FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

FIRST NORMAL SCHOOL IN AMERICA



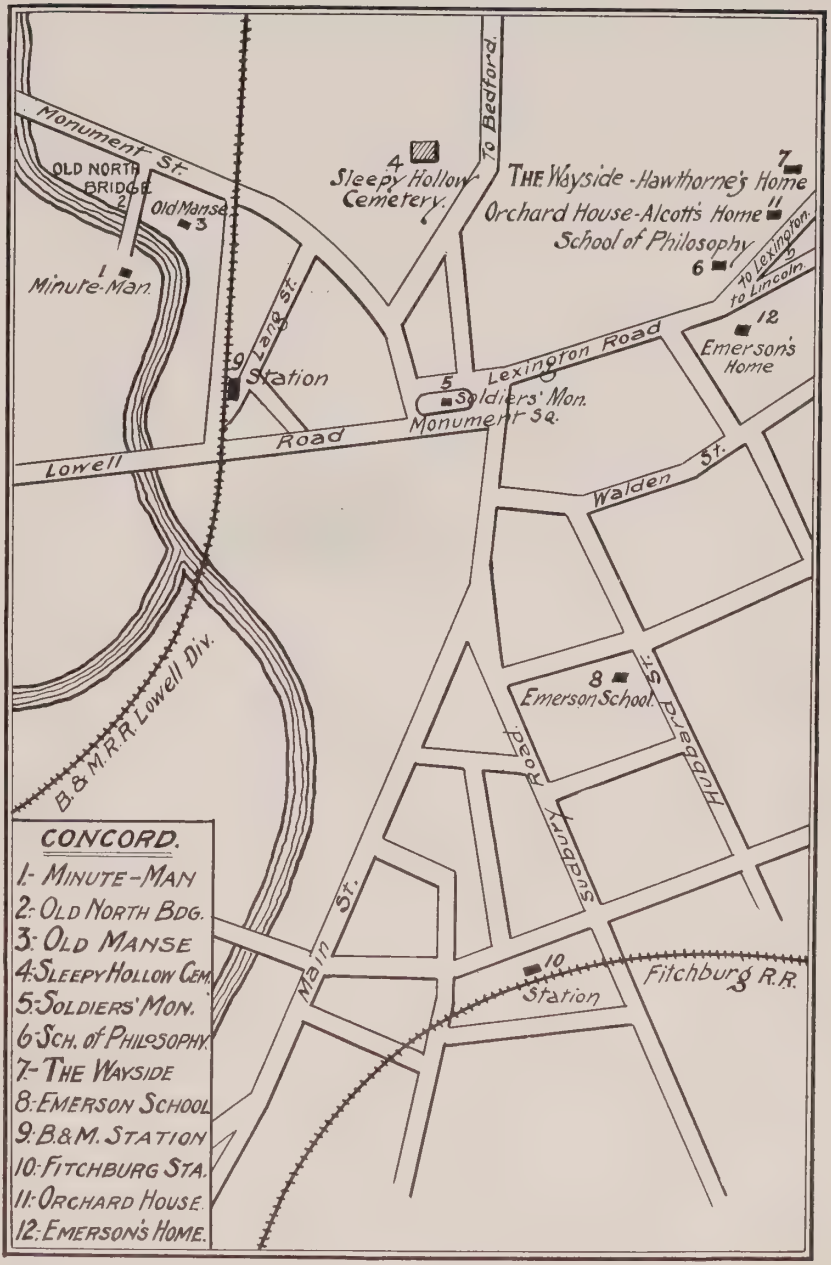
"SUNNY SLOPE"



HANCOCK-CLARK HOUSE, LEXINGTON

Built 1698, enlarged 1734. Residence of Rev. John Hancock 55 years and of his successor, Rev. Jonas Clark, 50 years. Here Samuel Adams and John Hancock were sleeping when aroused by Paul Revere, April 19, 1775.

END OF PAUL REVERE'S RIDE



MAP OF CONCORD

CONCORD

CONCORD AND THE BATTLE OF APRIL 19, 1775

CONCORD, founded in 1635, is one of the most famous places in the country. It is best known for its celebrated group of literary writers and for its part in the Revolution. The first Provincial Congress was held here in 1774, and the first really formidable and forcible resistance to the British troops during the Revolutionary War occurred here in 1775.

THE BATTLE OF APRIL 19, 1775. The story of the fight at Concord has been told again and again. The people took a decided stand in favor of liberty from the time of the earliest controversy between England and the colonies. While admitting their "firm attachment and ardent love to Our Most Gracious Sovereign, King George," they declared in open town meeting that, "As men we have a right to life, liberty, and property." They denied the right of Parliament to tax them without their consent, and plainly signified their intention "never tamely to submit" to any infringement of their liberties.

Concord had been made the leading military post, and it was the intention of General Gage to either capture or destroy these supplies. Colonel James Barrett, however, had been cautioned as to the probable attack of the British, and had already taken measures to secrete many of them.

Paul Revere, in attempting to reach Concord after notifying Lexington, was captured by some British officers, and his companion, Dr. Prescott, who succeeded in eluding arrest, conveyed the intelligence. The militia and minute-men, under Colonel Barrett, were hurriedly called together, and before daybreak their numbers had been greatly augmented by "minute companies" from Acton and other nearby towns.

The North Bridge, which crosses the Concord River, was about half a mile from the meeting-house, and from the bridge was a causeway leading westerly over low ground in the direction of Acton. Several companies of the

American forces took position on the west side of this bridge, upon an eminence now called "Battle Lawn," where the enemy's movements could be watched.

The British entered the town at about seven o'clock in the morning, marching in two columns, — one in the main road, and the other on the hill to the north. Reaching the village without opposition, they sent forward a detachment to secure the bridges, while the main body went in pursuit of the stores. The patriots from their point of view not only saw the British gathered at the bridge, but also saw smoke arising from the village; and fearing for the fate of their families determined to recross the bridge in the face of the enemy and march to the center of the town. The British seeing the Americans approach, recrossed to the east side of the bridge, formed in order of battle, and commenced taking up the planks. Seeing their object, the minute-men rushed forward, and when within a few rods of the bridge were fired upon by the British, wounding one of the patriots. Another and fatal volley followed, killing the brave Captain Davis and Abner Hosmer of the Acton company. Seeing this, Major Buttrick exclaimed: "Fire, fellow-soldiers, fire! for God's sake, fire!" A general discharge from the whole line of provincial ranks followed, killing two of the British soldiers and wounding others. The firing was followed by a general charge across the bridge by the patriots, the British fleeing precipitately along the road towards the village, joining the main body of the king's troops near the meeting-house.

The British, thwarted in their designs, and seeing the aggressive movements of the colonists, now greatly reinforced by arrivals from neighboring towns, became uneasy as to their own safety, and at noon commenced their retreat. At Merriam's Corner they were attacked by the Americans, and several were killed and others wounded. From this point it became a fight from every house, barn, wall, or covert, and finally the retreat became a rout. Back, back they fled, past the Lexington green, the scene of the morning battle, dispirited and well-nigh exhausted, and nothing but the timely arrival of Lord Percy with 1,000 fresh troops saved them from utter destruction. They continued their retreat, arriving at Charlestown about 7.00 P.M.

The minute-men came in from twenty-four towns, and numbered during the day 3,800. The British had 1,800 troops. The British loss, as reported, was 62 killed, 157 wounded, and 24 missing — total, 243. The Provincials' loss was 49 killed, 42 wounded, and 5 missing — total, 96. (See Lexington.)

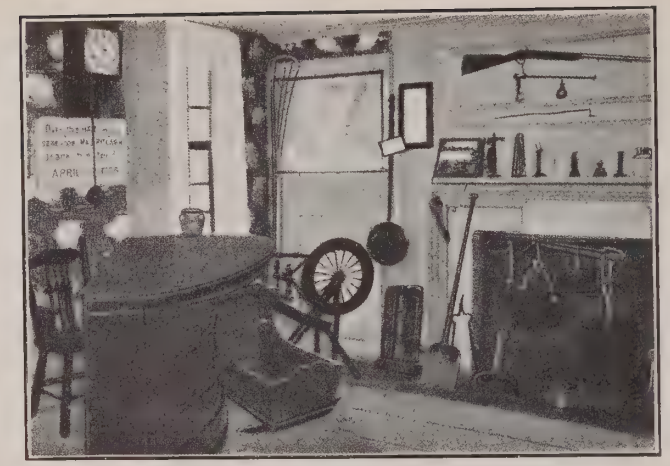
The author has prepared a GUIDE AND HANDBOOK OF BOSTON AND VICINITY. THE HISTORIC LANDMARKS AND POINTS OF INTEREST AND HOW TO SEE THEM. Great care has been taken to include in this book the principal points of interest to be seen and specific directions for seeing them, together with brief and accurate description of them. The book is arranged for the convenience of tourists with or without automobiles.

For the use of several cuts and helpful criticism the author is under the deepest obligation to Dr. O. G. Seeley of Lexington; for excellent negatives he is indebted to Mr. P. S. Herbert of Cambridge.

TOWN HOUSE, MONUMENT SQUARE

MONUMENT SQUARE, CONCORD

FIRST PARISH MEETING-HOUSE

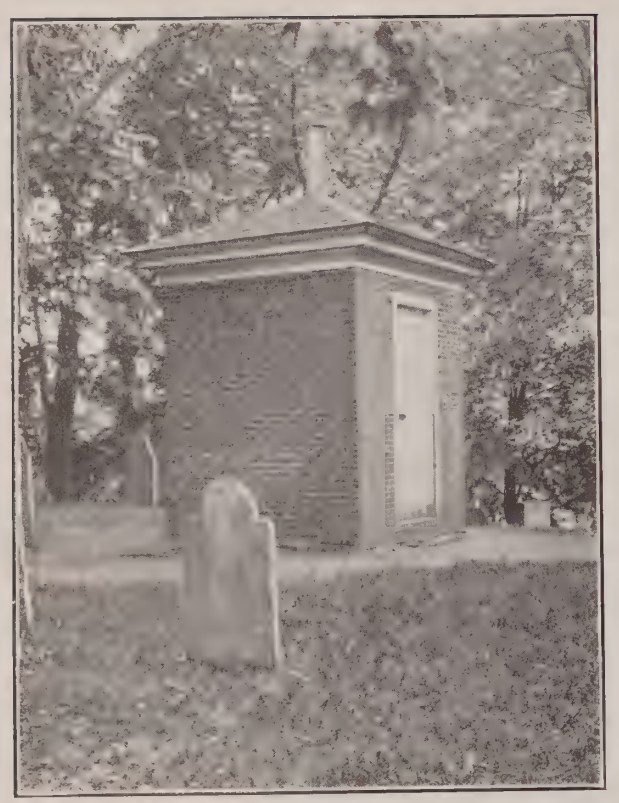


TAP ROOM, WRIGHT TAVERN

CONCORD ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

WRIGHT TAVERN, MONUMENT SQUARE

Built 1747. Headquarters for Minute-Men and British officers, April 19, 1775.

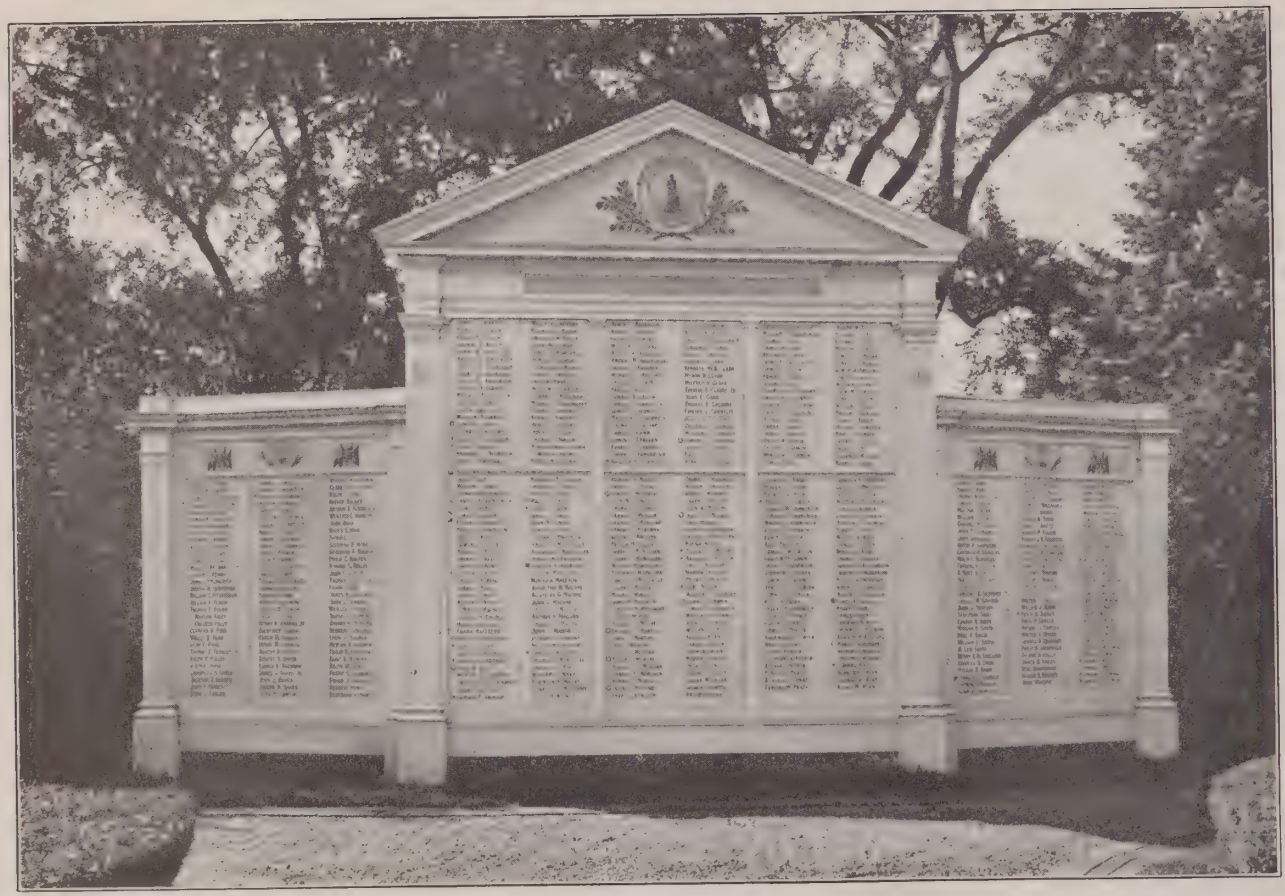


OLD POWDER HOUSE

HILLSIDE BURYING GROUND

MASONIC HALL

YE COLONIAL INN



ROLL OF HONOR

A tribute to the boys of Concord, who lost their lives in the Great World War.

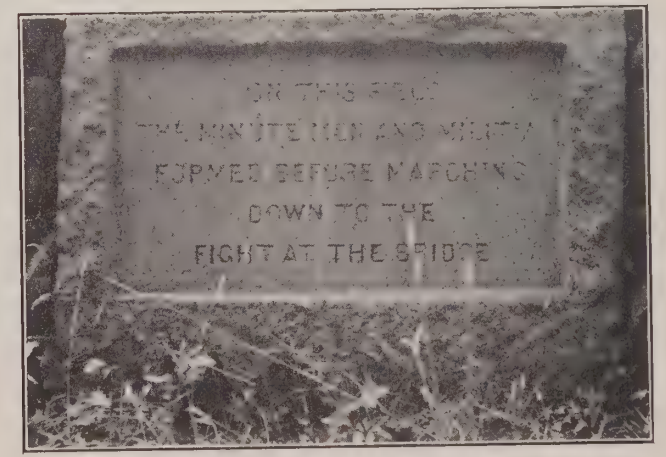
THE OLD MANSE

The parsonage built for Rev. William Emerson, 1765, a zealous patriot of the Revolution. In this house Hawthorne spent his honeymoon and wrote his noted work, "Mosses from an Old Manse."

BATTLE MONUMENT

GRAVE OF BRITISH SOLDIERS

BATTLE LANE



RENDEZVOUS OF MINUTE-MEN

THE JONES HOUSE (BULLET HOUSE)

OLD NORTH BRIDGE

CONCORD RIVER

CONCORD BRIDGE BY MOONLIGHT

MINUTE-MAN

BATTLE MONUMENT

Marks the British position, April 19, 1775.

NORTH BRIDGE

Erected in 1909. Modeled after the old wooden structure.

MINUTE-MAN, CONCORD

Marks the spot where the sturdy farmers stood "and fired the shot heard round the world."

OLD BLOCK HOUSE, 46 MAIN STREET

CONCORD PUBLIC LIBRARY

MAIN STREET BURYING GROUND

THOREAU-ALCOTT HOUSE, 73 MAIN STREET

MAJOR JOHN BUTTRICK STATUE

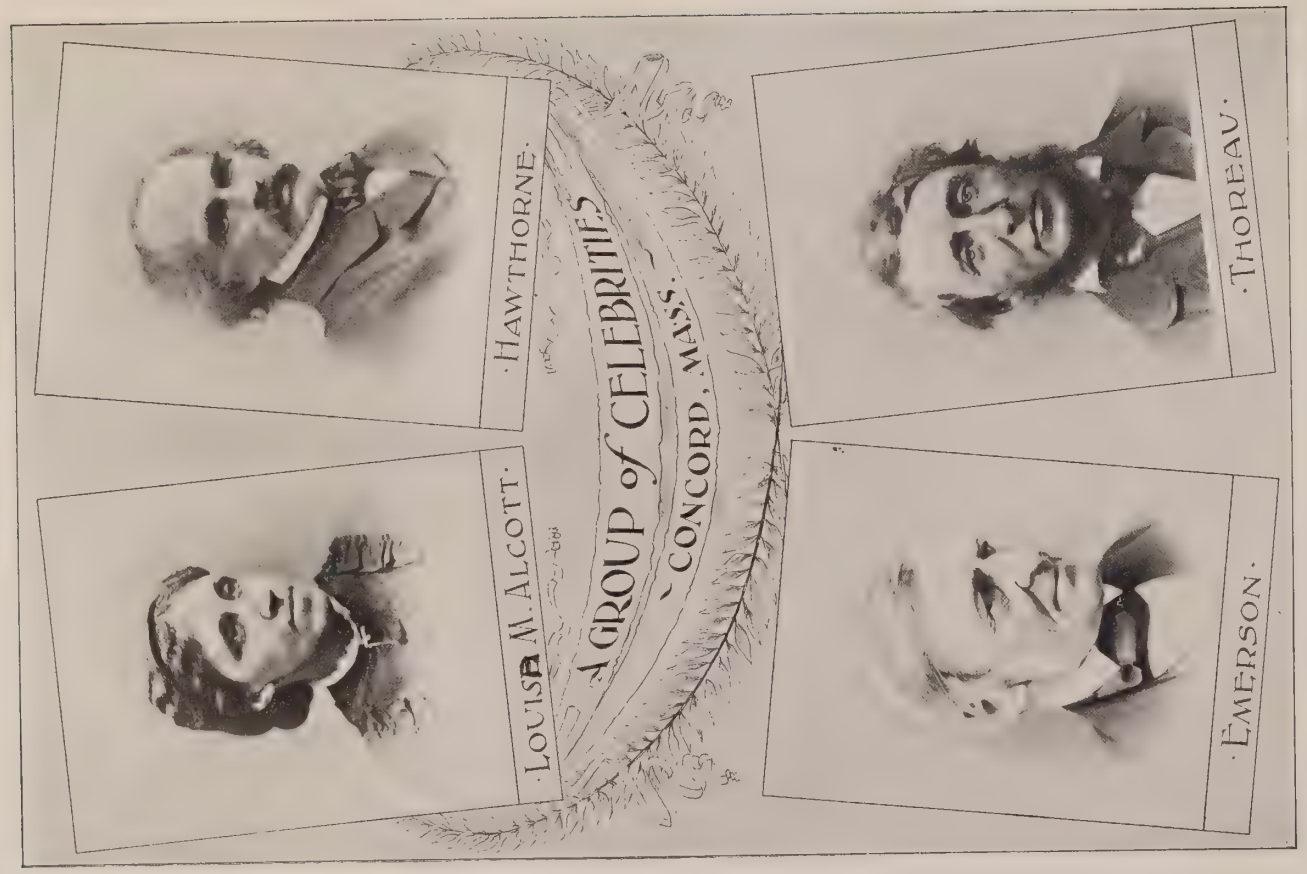
CAPTAIN JOHN JACK'S GRAVE

DOVE COTE HOUSE

EDMUND HOSMER HOUSE

HOME OF FRANK B. SANBORN — "SAGE OF CONCORD"

Author and Journalist. Author of a "Life of John Brown."



GROUP OF CONCORD CELEBRITIES

Nathaniel Hawthorne — Born 1804, Died 1864
Louisa May Alcott — Born 1832, Died 1888
Henry David Thoreau — Born 1817, Died 1862
Ralph Waldo Emerson — Born 1803, Died 1882

THE EMERSON HOUSE

Home of Ralph Waldo Emerson, American Philosopher and Poet. The acknowledged exponent of New England thought, and as a keen philosophic seer he was accorded rank with the master minds of the world. Born 1803. Died 1882. His remains rest in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord.

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY AND ALCOTT HOUSE, CONCORD

Original location of the Concord School of Philosophy. The home of the sect known as "Transcendentalists." Home of Louisa May Alcott. She lived to see her work crowned with success. Among the widely known and appreciated stories which she wrote, "Little Men" and "Little Women," founded on her home life, touched the popular chord, and were also translated into several foreign languages. Her remains rest with those of her kin on Authors' Ridge in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in Concord.

THE ORCHARD HOUSE (ALCOTT HOUSE)

The Orchard House as it is today. The School of Philosophy stands in the rear of the house. The house is now the property of the Louisa M. Alcott Memorial Association.

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY

GRAPE-VINE AND EPHRAIM WALES BULL

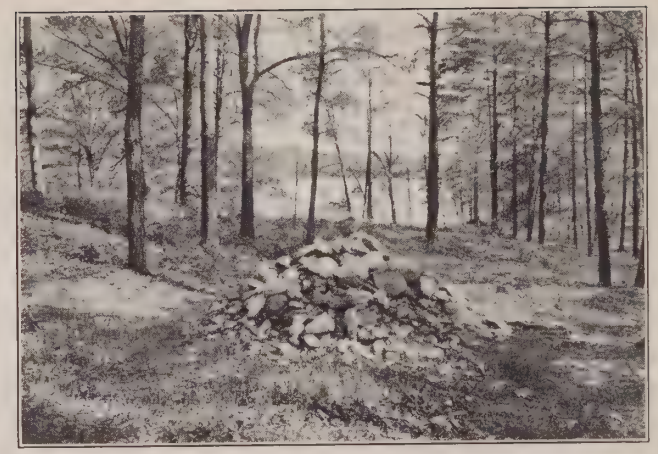
GRAPE-VINE COTTAGE

MERRIAM'S CORNER

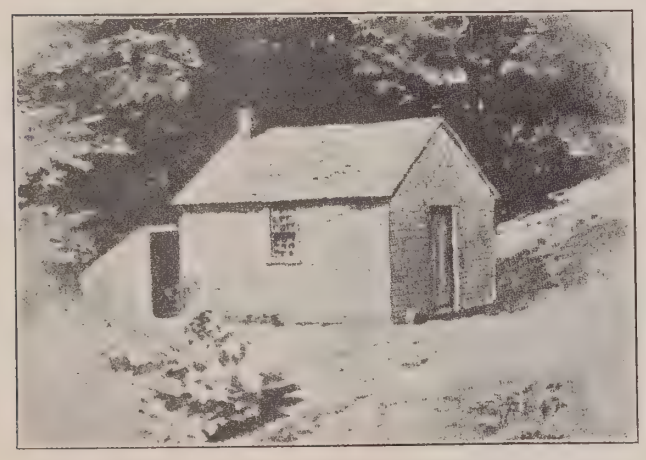
"THE WAYSIDE," HAWTHORNE'S HOME

Purchased and occupied by Hawthorne in 1852, and in which he resided until his death in 1864. His study was in the tower of the house.

THOREAU'S BIRTHPLACE — VIRGINIA ROAD



THOREAU'S CAIRN, LAKE WALDEN



THOREAU'S HUT AT LAKE WALDEN

LAKE WALDEN

SLEEPY HOLLOW CEMETERY

Situated on Bedford Street. Here sleep many of Concord's illustrious authors.

HAWTHORNE'S GRAVE

THOREAU'S GRAVE

THE ALCOTT LOT

EMERSON'S GRAVE

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